### STATE OFFICERS ANXIOUS.

FEARS THAT CONGRESS MAY DEPRIVE NEW-YORK OF A LARGE INCOME.

A FEDERAL TAX ON LEGACIES WOULD OPPRESS

NEW-YORKERS, WHO ARE NOW TAXED FOR THEM BY THE STATE-PENN-

SYLVANIA ALSO THREATENED.

TROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNEJ Albany, Dec. 24.-Ordinarily the State officers of York look with indifference upon the proceedngs of Congress, or indeed upon anything politwhich is taking place in Washington, but the present year is an exception to this rule. In two ways the action of President Cleveland and of the Democratic Congress may harm the people of this State, namely: The passage of the Wilson tariff bill may further weaken manufacturing industries already in a dangerous state of collapse, and the passage of the proposed legacy tax law may de-prive this State of a royal income which it now enjoys from its own legacy tax law.

Governor Flower as a candidate for re-election annot but look with apprehension upon the polital result of passing the tariff bill when there are tens of thousands of people out of work in New-Brooklyn, Troy, Cohoes, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo owing to the closing of manufacturing establishments through fear of hostile tariff legislation. There is amed; and great as it is, it threatens to be far

greater if the Wilson bill is passed.

The proposed Federal legacy tax fills the minds of the financial officers of the State with the fear that the State Inheritance Tax Law will be abroated, or at least will be made so onerous by its applied to estates by both the United States State of Nex-York that the latter will be inited States Government; for in the course of the scal year ending September 30, 1893, the Inheritance Tax Law put into the State Treasury the

gett of taxing legacies, and introduced a bill imposing such a tax. Mr. Hill's suggestion has been
followed up by John G. Carlisie, the Socretary of
the Treasury Department, who, in his recent report to Congress, recommends a tax upon legacies
and successions. The National Democratic Administration thus seconds Mr. Hill's idea, and it is to
be presumed will aid him in pressing his bill in
the Senate and subsequently, if passed by the Senitis, in the House of Representatives. Senator Hill
proposes to tax estates of above \$5,000 in value.
Direct heirs are to be taxed 1 per cent on personal
property, but are not to be taxed 2 per cent on
soth personal property and realty; uncles and
sunts 4 per cent on all kinds of property; grandparents 5 per cent on all kinds of property, and
corporations 10 per cent on all kinds of property, and
parents 5 per cent on all kinds of property, and
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t ing such a tax. Mr. Hill's suggestion has been

eathed to them; the only exception being reus corporations.

will be perceived that the double legacy tax
osed by Senator Hill, Federal and State, would be
in highly onerous one, and that there would be
t danger that public opinion would pronounce
tax such an oppressive one that one of the
cy taxation laws would be repealed. In any
est as to which should be repealed the State
lid be overcome surely by the General Governt; and the State law would be repealed and
United States law would be repealed and
United States law would be left in undisputed
ession of the legacy field.
es States of New-York and Pennsylvania would
he chief sufferers if the State legacy taxation
is should be superseded by a United States
itte. Pennsylvania's income since 183 from its
ritance Tax Law has been as follows:

\$113.434 11

1883	\$604,764 65	1888	********	\$713,434 11
1885				
1000	454515 (1774) 451	1501		COMPANY NAMED OF STREET
1887	763,871 47	1802		.111,120 TAK
It will thus be	· perceived	that Pe	ennsylvai	na of late
TAGE PROPERTY ITE	legacy tax	EE W.	New-Lor	The CARLE AND THE
mase the legacy	tax law u	mtil 1888	, and to	e law unu

The tax-payers of New-York State would unwillingly see the sum of \$3.071.68109 year verted from their own State Treasury into the United States. This sum keeps down State tax rate. It forms the largest part of indirect taxes. The present year, 1803, those rect taxes brought the following sums into State Treasury:	most ly di- nat of their their indi- o the
Legacy tax S3.071 Corporation tax 1005	

State.
Controller Campbell estimates that the Inherit-ance Tax Law of this State the coming year will controller campiest estimates that the finierite ance Tax Law of this State the coming year will bring into the State Treasury the sum of \$2,500,000, or \$400,000 more than the present year. This will be the largest sum ever obtained by any State from this tax. It would seem to be a most inopportune moment for the Democratic Congress and President to pass a law which may deprive the State of such an income.

# DR. DIXON ON RICHARD CROKER.

THE PREACHER WANTS TO KNOW HOW THE BOSS MADE ALL HIS MONEY.

"Dick interviews Richard" was the title of the Rev. Thomas Dixon's prelude to his regular sermon in Association Hall yesterday morning. He said:
"Mr. Dick Croker recently interviewed the Honorable Richard Croker. Mr. Dick Croker is a private citizen engaged in various gambling enter-prises. The Honorable Richard Croker is our boss. He is proprietor and manager, with exclusive rights Island of Manhattan and the territory annexed thereto by the 'Huckleberry Road.' He is every inch a king. He does not wear royal purple, although some of his immediate predecessors attained unto very marked apparel-striped clothes, in fact-and there are many of his trusty lieuten-ants who have not yet attained this honor, but who

in fact—and there are many of his trusty licutenants who have not yet attained this henor, but who are still equally deserving of it.

When Dick talks thus to Richard it is worth while for the white slaves of this island to listen to their master. Verils, we are a great people, We are free! We have Home Rule! We prefer to be ruled by our barkeepers and criminals! We hire Mr. Croker to look after the details of our government while we are busy enjoying our freedom! We get as good a government as we deserve.

"Disagrecable people have been saying rude things about our boss lately. And our boss has replied at length. He said that he was running this town, and don't you forget it, and he expected to be found doing business at the old stand for many years to come. In short, he says that there are only two things that bother him. How did this city manage to get on at all before he came, and what will it do when he sees? He also gravely informs us that upon his honor he never stole a dollar! Well, surely that statement was superfluous. Who expected him to confess it? Mr. Tweed did not seni! for reporters when he took possession of what he deemed to be his own. Croker says he got his fortune honestly. We expected he would say that. But what we would like to know is by what process he made an honest accumulation of nithy lucre without a salary.

"What we would really like to know is, how much the Honorable Richard Croker received from John Scannell, the gambler and accused murderer, at the price for his appointment to the office of chief Fire Commissioner. Of this we have no information whatever."

## FOR TROLLEY CARN IN HARLEM.

In spite of every effort on the part of a number of property owners in One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., the Union Rallway Company has succeeded in laying a track in that street, with the view of operating a line of trolley cars there. The work of laying the tracks was begun early Wednesday moraling, when a gang of workmen began tearing up the street. The property owners endeavored to get out an injunction to stop the work, but leavored to get out at injunction to stop the work, but were not successful, and as the courts will be closed orday the laying of the tracks will be too far advanced for legal interference. The officers of the road declare that they have the consent of over half of the property owners in the street for their line, and that they do not

## A HOT CHASE AFTER A LUNATIC.

A HOF CHASE AFTER A LUNATIC.

A lunatic excaped from the Flatbush Annex Insane Asytum last evening and fled down Clarkson-st., with three stalwart keepers in pursuit. He had gained the fields beyond Rogers-ave., and was making over the hills toward the Brooklyn city-line, when the keepers caught up and seized him, and he was returned to the institution. The lunatic is Peter Lunney, thirty-two years old. He has been in the institution since 1889, and was not considered dangerous. He escaped by climbing over a high board fence.

# GOOD REASONS

Why physicians prefer to prescribe Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion from Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine.

It is not advertised as a cure-ail.

It is made of better materials than any other.

It can be taken by the most delicate when other emulsions or plain Cod Liver Oil are intolerable.

1,121 Brondway 578 5th Av., and Newport.

# TWO PLEASANT JUNKETS.

ONE TO MICARAGUA AND ONE TO HAWAII

IF CONGRESS APPROVES TWO RESOLUTIONS NOW DEFORE IT SEVERAL SENATORS AND REPRE-SENTATIVES WILL HAVE A CHANCE

Washington, Dec. 24.—There is now before the Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate resolution looking toward one of the most defear of hostile tariff legislation. There is senators to discuss the question of the construc-suffering in all the cities and villages tion of this great public work under the light of all on the committee selected should the resolution

directing it be reported favorably. ment of a joint committee of three Senators and It was a Democratic Senator, David B. Hill, who first called the attention of Congress to the subject of taxing legacies, and introduced a bill imposing such a tax. Mr. Hill's suggestion has been Congress to determine what legislation, if any, is proper and necessary for the promotion of the general welfare of the people and Government of the United States. The resolution directs the committee, if necessary, to visit Nicaragua and make a personal survey of the work—a visit that

would to a certainty be made.

Mr. Blair has taken the initial steps in the House in the direction of another trip growing out of the Hawaiian matter. It provides for the appointment of a special committee to visit those interesting islands and report to Congress the results of its investigations. It will not take very much solicitation to get members to respond to requests to become a component part of that committee. These junkets have been the cause of numerous facetious remarks in times past in both Houses. They have always their champions and their opponents. The only two committees of any importance that ever left the territory of the United States on a tour of investigation were these which investigated our relations with Canada and the Sonate committee that went to Cuba to find out what it could about immigration. The Canadian Committee afforded the late Sonator Plumb much amusement in a quiet way on February 13, 1891, the committee asked to be permitted to continue its inquiries and investigations, and in the discussion of the resolution Mr. Plumb said:

"I am glad to learn that the committee is to be continued in the interest of geographical knowledge. The last I heard about the committee it was in a railroad accident down on the Northern border of Mexico. The first impulse I had was to send them a map of the United States and Canada in order that they might know where Canadia is without induiging in this somewhat expensive and cloudous search. Having get that knowledge, as I presume they have, and it will probably be used by reason of this accident, in which it seems fortunately no one was injured, I hope that they will agree to go immediately to the Canadian border and find out what is of so great importance and what has been searched for so long by political and other philosophers early relations with the people of the Committees are argointed to visit Nieuragua and Unwall respectively there will be amine opportunity in the future debates in both Mr. Blair has taken the initial steps in the House

### ASPHALT BEDS IN UTAH. SECRET MOTIVE BEHIND A BILL NOW BEFORE

CONGRESS FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS. Washington, Dec. 24 (Special).-A bill introduced in the House last week is a good illustration of those seemingly innocent measures that attract lit-

and an importance that is far-reaching and is of vital indirect to people interested. The bill in question was introduced by Mr. Rawlins, who made successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of a determined and successful right for the passage of the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of in language the bill conforms to the wording of the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the wording of the language the bill conforms to the language the language the bill conforms to the language the language the bill conforms to the language the language the language the bill conforms to the language th

the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this mea in this mean in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the mean in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the mean in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the mean in the mean in the propertunity of hereby join in this mea in the mean in the mean in the propertunity of hereby join in this mean in the mean

the world."

As soon as the requisite fac-simile copies are prepared they will be transmitted by Secretary Gresham to the various governments of the world,

A PROMOTER OF SOUP-HOUSES.

Washington, Dec. 24 (Special).-They say that Mr. Springer's wife called the other day at a dryoods store in this city to buy a smoking-jacket

# Washington, Dec. 24 (Special).-Miss Kate Field

When last in Europe I imported American sating etermined to practice what I preach, a performance of such difficulty, apparently, as rarely to be at-empted. I went so far as to prevail upon Worth to make up this material, though it is against his rules to expend his taste on foreign fabrics. The result was a beautiful costume, yet it well night required a surgical operation to make some women believe that the satin was American.

believe that the satin was American.

"Is it possible?"

"I'd no blea such good-looking satin could be made in this country."

"Does it wear?"

"Are you quite sure it is pure silk?"

"These were the usual exciamations and questions. Bless their ignorant souls, women don't realize that European black silk has been deterlorating so rapidly as greatly to help successful production in the United States. Our manufacturers take a foreign silk, find out its wealknesses and improve upon it, while women buy the imported article complacently, believing they show superior taste and acumen."

### SHOWS HIS HEART FOR MONEY.

EDWARD W. HIGHHOUSE HAS A CAVITY IN HIS CHEST.

cumbent tissues, and a similar exsection at a cor-responding point in the back. This opened up the

who, three months ago, denied there who, three months ago, denied there who, three months ago, denied there was to the sufferers. The Brozzi market news indicated a strong was at Rio en the basis of 15 s 100 for No. 7. Exchange was at Rio en the basis of we are striving to avoid the worst possible calamity, which is hunger with enforced idleness, we must also strive to avoid the next worst calamity, which is enforced idleness with plenty to eat. In the testimony of men who became criminals we find testimony of men who became criminals we find that the first six weeks out of work is a period of torture. Men rise at break of day; they walk the streets night and day in search of work. The second six weeks they lose all energy. The third six weeks they say, 'We never cared to work.' Men who are loss in the second six weeks they say, who are loss that the streets night and day in search of work. The second six weeks they lose all energy. The third six weeks they say, 'We never cared to work.' Men who are loss in the second six weeks they say, 'We never cared to work.' Men who are loss in the second six weeks they say that the second six weeks they say that the second six weeks they say the second six weeks they say that the second six weeks they say the second six weeks the se

who are long in idleness not only lose their skill; they lose their maniliness, their independence.

The charity organizations of this city have not met with the real suffering of the deserving poor. If you were to go to the trades unions and the Hebrew organizations and get their list of sufferers, and then go to the charity organizations, you

ers, and then go to the charity organizations, you would find that at the latter places the names on your list were unknown. The trades unions know the wage-earners who are poor, who are suffering, but who have never begged.

"To my mind there are six principles which we must follow in an attempt to deal with the great hardships. First, in order to deal with this great mass of 100,000 unemployed, food and clothing should be given to the sick and incapable only, while work should be furnished to the wage-earners. Second, there must be organization and a method of giving devised. The amount of fraud is streadly increasing, and kind-hearted people are daily giving to those who are not in actual need. Third, the unemployed of the country must be forbidden to enter the city. If we begin to dole out food and clothing and other cities do not follow our example. New-York will be flooded with the poor of the country. Fourth, if work is to be given, it must not be a mere disguised charity, it must be such as the city really needs. Fifth, there should be an organized system of statistical bureaus. At present we have no idea of the extent of the suffering except such as we get from guess-work. The foundation of the work of dealing with the poor is the knowledge of their real condition. Sixth, there must be as little waste as possible. "How is this work to be done, and by whom? We cannot expect much help from the great mass of employers, who are themselves in a precarious condition. There is but one instrument for such a work, and that is the city government. This slone can give the necessary work to the great mass of unemployed."

Next Sunday Pr. Colt will lecture again. His subject will be "Political Methods of Abraham Lincoln." Dr. Colt believes that in the political methods similar to those of Lincoln lies our salvation.

RELIEVING PASSAIC'S POOR.

### RELIEVING PASSAIC'S POOR.

Throughout Passale County, N. J., active measures are being taken to relieve the unparalleled The members of the Citizens' Relief Committee

saic is proving an effective means of relieving dis-

Louis Stolber, the treasurer of the East Side Re-Work Committee, reports that contributions

### THE MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, December 23, 1803.

Business has been almost suspended in downtown commercial circles. The Cotton Exchange and Produce Exchange were closed. The market cables from Emolge were in some important instances omittee and commercial news from other sources was more o less scant and Pregular. The fact that Saturday is a half-holding at less led a good many of the members of the exchanges that remained open to leave town Friday might for an extra day, as it was taken for granted that business would be small and prices not limite to change to any important extract. This view proves to be justified and in no department of trade were there any changes of consequence and so far as the valume o. besines, was consequence and so far as the valume o. be sines, was consequence and so far as the valume o. be sines, was consequence and so far as the valume o. be sines, was consequence and so far as the valume of best of the contract with the usual and harried out of town, leaving the streets in almost a descrete looking fashion in marked contract with the usual Saturday limite.

March   2,750   16,30   10,30   10,50   10,50   A071   15,537   16,05   May   250   15,75	Sales, bags. December . 1.003 January 500 February 500	High- ost, 17, 15 10,95 10,65	Low- est. 17.40 16.95 16.05	Closed 17.85w17.45 16.96w16.95 16.55w16.50 16.25w16.80	15 15 15 15
July 250 15.30 15.30 15.25#15.30 August 15.00 15.10 15.10 15.05#15.10	May 250	15.75	15.75	15.95@16.05 15.70@15.75	15
Fortamber 1.000 15.10 15.19 15.05#15.19	July 250	15.30	15.39	15.25 # 15.20	15
100	Contombor 1.000	15.10			15 ows: Las

Visible supply
Worehouse deliveries, N. V.
Warehouse deliveries, Ealto
Warehouse deliveries, N. O. 23,991 Total warehouse deliveries, 13,885

Total warehouse deliveries. 13.885 23.991 15.348

The market for Brazil coffee on spot has been quiet and no important sales have been made. The tone of the market, lowever, is called firm, with Rio No 7 on spot quoted at 184.0183c. Mild coffee is about steady, but no important demand is reported and the traisactions have been quite limited. Sales, 750 bugs Markealbo and 100 Janusica on private terms. Mocha shows increasing firmness and is quoted at 22.50.23c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—At the Produce Exchange there was no regular market for flour and grain, and anything doing in the way of siere trade was not of a volume or character to disturb prices to any quotable extent.

MOLASSES AND SI GAR—Nothing new or interesting has transpired in the New-Orleans hoolasses market to-day, and the week closes with the market as it opened—dul, with quoted prices more or less nominal. Foreign molasses is inactive, and prices are entrely nominal. Symps rule dull and nominal. We quote: New-Orleans, new crop. fair, 23.334c; good, 36.337c; choice, 38.340c; New-Orleans, 15.918c; fair, 18.020c; prime, 22.224c; good open-settle, 33.830c, Syrups—We quote: Sugar, ordinary, 10.211c; common, 12.213c; fair, 14.10c; good, 17.2435c; prime, 19.220c; choice, 21.2226.

NAVAL STORES—There has been no important change. NAVAL STORES. There has been no important change

oil. 76c; American raw, 47c; American Bones, 56c; 56d; 1941a raw, 67c; 1975. The general market shows no OCEAN FREIGHTS—The general market shows no hanges. Business has been small and of a holiday haracter. Quotations follow: Liverpool, 4d; London, 19cd Antwerp, 3d; Newcastle, 4d; Ruistol, 39cd; Hull, 3cd; Gilssynw, 39cd; Leith, 39cd; Cork for orders, 3s, 3d; 19cd, 57d; petroleum, 18-75d; CHARTERS—A stramer, 16,000 quarters grain. New-Orleans to United Mingdom or Continent, 12s 3d per tou, not form; a stramer, cuttin, Charleston to Liverpool, 19-6dd; a schooner, 1800 tous coal, Philadelphia to Havana, 4f, 65; a schooner, 1800 tous coal, Philadelphia to Havana, 4f, 65; a schooner, lumber, Machias to St Cruix, 85; a bare, schooner, lumber, Machias to St Cruix, 85; a bare,

The count of the county of the

Puthic, Dec. 23.—Spring wheat firm; sales, 2.500 hush No 1 hard, 72c; 0.000 hush No 1 Northern, 74c. Winter wheat dull; No 2 red, C35c; No 3 extra red, d2c; No 1 white, 04c asked. Corn quiet, steady; No 2 vellow, 41c; No 3 yellow, 405c; No 2 corn, 405c; No 3 corn, 40c mach store. Oars quiet easy; No 2 white, 23c; No 3 white, 33c; No 2 mixed, 22d24c. Earley and red unchanged. Flow dull, unchanged. Mill feed cannot been contained to the contained the contained to the contained to